

to is the Old World V. officinalis. The rose-colored form to which he alludes is now known as V. urticifolia var. incarnata (Raf.) Moldenke. He continues: "Between this species and the preceding [V. hastata] there are several intermediate hybrid forms, which, as well as other hybrid Verbenas, have been carefully and accurately described by Dr. Engelmann in Silliman's Journal, vol. 46."

The corollas are usually described as "white" in this typical form of the species, as, for instance, on Allard 11989 & 21188 and E. H. Walker 3665. The Ward s.n. [July 14, 1884], cited below, exhibits deeply incised-dentate leaf-blades and may prove to be worthy of a form designation — or it may even represent the hybrid xV. baileyana Moldenke.

[to be continued]

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NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. LXIX

Harold N. Moldenke

ERIOCAULON NILAGIRENSE f. PARVIFOLIUM Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei statura humiliore et foliis brevioribus recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in its generally lower stature and especially in its mature leaves at time of anthesis being much shorter, usually averaging only 8--18 cm. in length.

The type of the form was collected by Harold Norman Moldenke, Alma Lance Moldenke, Antony Harold Magdon Jayasuriya, and Don Bhathiya Sumithraarachchi (no. 28276) in a ditch in black patana grassland on the Horton Plains along the road from Farr Inn to World's End, at an altitude of 7000 feet, Nuwara-Eliya District, Central Province, Sri Lanka, on January 29, 1974, and is deposited in my personal herbarium at Plainfield, New Jersey.

ERIOCAULON WILLDENOVIANUM var. FERGUSONII Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei foliis vaginisque densiuscule longeque villosis, pilis albidis mollibus, recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its leaves and sheaths rather densely long-villous with shaggy, soft, whitish hairs.

The type of the variety was collected by W. Ferguson in the Cinnamon Gardens at Colombo, Colombo District, Western Province, Sri Lanka, in March, 1883, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Sri Lanka Botanical Garden at Peradeniya.

*LANTANA CAMARA* var. *NANA* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei statura valde humilior recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in its regularly lower stature at maturity, usually attaining a height of only 1 meter or less. It is widely cultivated as a border or rock-garden or window-box plant.

The type of the variety was collected by Ellys Theodora Moldenke and Harold Norman Moldenke (no. 11903) in outdoor cultivation at the New York Botanical Garden, in the so-called "perennial border", Bronx Park, Bronx County, New York, on October 14, 1941, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden.

*LANTANA PRIMULINA* Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba lignosa 1 m. alta; ramis densissime hispidis; foliis decussato-oppositis sessilibus subrotundis late ellipticisve ovato-subrotundisve 2--3.5 cm. longis 1.5--2.8 cm. latis utrinque plusminusve hispidis ad apicem rotundatis vel rotundato-acutis marginibus regulariter serratis ad basin rotundatis; inflorescentiis axillaribus; pedunculis elongatis 8--13 cm. longis dense hispidis; capitulis hemisphaericis multifloris; bracteis foliaceis ovatis 8--10 mm. longis ca. 5 mm. latis extus dense albido-hispidis; corollis hypocrateriformibus luteis.

Woody herb, about 1 m. tall; branches rather slender, obtusely tetragonal or subterete, very densely hispid with wide-spreading sordid-whitish stiff hairs; leaves decussate-opposite, the lowest smaller, all sessile, varying from subrotund to broadly elliptic or ovate-subrotund, 2--3.5 cm. long, 1.5--2.8 cm. wide, more or less densely hispid on both surfaces with long whitish hairs which become appressed in pressing, rounded or rounded-acute at the apex, regularly serrate along the margins, rounded at the base; inflorescence only axillary, capitate, far surpassing the subtending leaves; peduncles slender, divergent, 8--13 cm. long, densely hispid with wide-spreading sordid-whitish hairs; heads hemispheric, many-flowered, small, about 1.5 cm. wide and 1 cm. high in anthesis; bracts foliaceous, very conspicuous, broadly ovate, 8--10 mm. long, about 5 mm. wide at the base, densely white-hispid on the outer (lower) surface, the hairs more or less appressed in pressing; corolla hypocrateriform, yellow, equaling and mostly hidden by the bracts.

The type of this species was collected by E. A. Robinson (no. 4452) in damp grassy upland in the Mafinga Hills, Northern Province, Malawi, at an altitude of 1850 meters, on March 11, 1961, and is deposited as sheet no. 1776676 in the herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden at Saint Louis, Missouri.

*LANTANA TRIPLINERVA* var. *HISPIDA* (Moldenke) Moldenke, comb. nov.

*Lantana minasensis* var. *hispida* Moldenke, *Phytologia* 23: 454. 1972.

LANTANA TRIPLINERVIA var. LONGIBRACTEOLATA (Moldenke) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Lantana minasensis var. longibracteolata Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 242. 1966.

LANTANA TRIPLINERVIA var. MINASENSIS (Moldenke) Moldenke, comb. & stat. nov.

Lantana minasensis Moldenke, Phytologia 2: 138. 1948.

LANTANA TRIPLINERVIA var. PUBERULENTA (Moldenke) Moldenke, comb. nov.

Lantana minasensis var. puberulenta Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 220. 1973.

LIPPIA INTERMEDIA var. PARVIFOLIA Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei foliis maturis brevioribus 1.3--2 cm. longis 6--9 mm. latis ad apicem acutissime argutis marginibus crasse serratis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in its mature leaves at time of anthesis being shorter, only 1.3--2 cm. long and 6--9 mm. wide, much more sharply acute at the apex, and with the marginal teeth much coarser.

The type of the variety was collected by Gert Hatschbach (no. 32582) on a "campo limpo" at Anfiteatro, in the Municipality of Ponta Grossa, Paraná, Brazil, on September 27, 1973, and is deposited in my personal herbarium at Plainfield, New Jersey. The corollas are said to have been yellow when fresh and the plant is very obviously xylopodiferous.

PREMNA OBTUSIFOLIA var. SERRATIFOLIA (L.) Moldenke, stat. nov.

Premna serratifolia L., Mant. 253. 1771.

SYNGONANTHUS FISCHERIANUS var. HATSCHBACHII Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei bracteis involucrentibus regulariter at apicem attenuato-acutis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its receptacular bractlets regularly and gradually attenuate to the sharply acute apex and more glistening white.

The type of the variety was collected by Gert Hatschbach (no. 32760) -- in whose honor it is named -- in the "brejo" at Rio Atuba, in the Municipality of Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil, on October 30, 1973, and is deposited in my personal herbarium at Plainfield, New Jersey.

XVERBENA STUPROSA Moldenke, hybr. nov.

Herba hybrida, ramis gracilibus tetragonis glabrescentibus; foliis anguste ellipticis 2--6 cm. longis 3--10 mm. latis brevissime petiolatis vel sessilibus ad apicem acutis ad basin gradatim attenuatis firmis marginibus parvissime adpresseque serrulatis utrinque sparse antrorseque strigulosis; inflorescentiis numerosis spi-

catis elongatis 12--20 cm. longis gracillimis tenuissimis dense multifloris debilibus ubique minutissime sparsissimeque strigillosis; bracteolis lanceolatis ca. 2 mm. longis breviter acuminatis; calyce 2--3 mm. longo.

Hybrid herb, probably a natural hybrid between *V. simplex* Lehm. and *V. urticifolia* L.; stems and branches slender, rather sharply tetragonal, grayish, minutely strigillose when young, soon glabrescent; leaves decussate-opposite, very shortly petiolate or subsessile, the blades firm, very narrowly elliptic, 2--6 cm. long, 3--10 mm. wide, acute at the apex, serrulate along the margins with very small appressed teeth, gradually attenuate to the base, sparsely strigillose on both surfaces with scattered antrorse whitish hairs; inflorescence terminating stems and branches, apparently numerous and irregular, spicate, the spikes numerous, mostly elongate, 12--20 cm. long (in fruit), very slender and weak, densely many-flowered and many-fruited with imbricate flowers and fruits, very minutely and sparsely strigillose throughout; peduncles very much abbreviated, about 1 cm. long, slender and resembling the branches; rachis very slender and weak; bracts very small, lanceolate, about 2 mm. long, short-acuminate at the apex, equaling the flowering calyx, shorter than the fruiting calyx, 2--3 mm. long, minutely and very sparsely strigillose on the outer surface, its rim minutely 4-apiculate.

The type of this hybrid was collected by Heinrich Karl Daniel Eggert in waste places at Corning, Clay County, Arkansas, on August 21, 1896, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden at Saint Louis, Missouri, as sheet no. 118279.

VITEX NEGUNDO var. PURPURASCENS Sivarajan & Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei recedit ramis foliisque subtus paniculisque calycibusque corollisque dense purpureo-pubescentibus, corollis ubique atropurpureis, fauce pilis griseis et purpureis intermixta, filamentis styloque purpureis, et filamentis ad basin purpureo-pilosis.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its branches, under surface of the leaflet-blades, panicles, calyxes, and corollas densely purple-pubescent (slightly fading in age), the corollas deep-purple throughout, their throat with gray and purple hairs mixed, the stamen filaments purplish and with purple hairs at the base, and the style purple. In the typical form of the species the branches and under surface of the leaflets are densely gray-pubescent, the panicles, calyxes, and corollas are gray-pubescent, the corolla-tube is light-pink, the limb is light-purple, and the throat has only gray hairs within, the filaments are white with gray hairs at the base, and the style is white.

The type of the variety was collected by V. V. Sivarajan (no. 1849) on the Calicut University campus in Calicut, India, on May 9, 1974, and is deposited in my personal herbarium at Plainfield, New Jersey. I am indebted to Dr. Sivarajan for the details of the description and comparisons.